



Docket No.: 263556US8



COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

RE: Application Serial No.: 10/039,932

Applicants: Mark BUEHLER, et al.

Filing Date: November 1, 2001

For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MANAGING
DISPARATE VIDEO NETWORK DEVICES
THROUGH OBJECTS

Group Art Unit: 2623

Examiner: BROWN, R.

SIR:

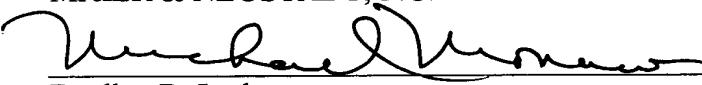
Attached hereto for filing are the following papers:

Supplemental Appeal Brief with Appendices

Our check in the amount of **0** is attached covering any required fees. In the event any variance exists between the amount enclosed and the Patent Office charges for filing the above-noted documents, including any fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 for any necessary Extension of Time to make the filing of the attached documents timely, please charge or credit the difference to our Deposit Account No. 15-0030. Further, if these papers are not considered timely filed, then a petition is hereby made under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 for the necessary extension of time. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

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DOCKET NO: 263556US8

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF

MARK BUEHLER, ET AL. : EXAMINER: BROWN, R.

SERIAL NO: 10/039,932 :

FILED: NOVEMBER 1, 2001 : GROUP ART UNIT: 2623

FOR: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR
MANAGING DISPARATE VIDEO
NETWORK DEVICES THROUGH
OBJECTS

SUPPLEMENTAL APPEAL BRIEF

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

SIR:

In response to the Notice of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief of November 20, 2006,
Appellants re-submit herewith their appeal of the Final Rejection presented in the Office
Action dated January 30, 2006.

Remarks/Arguments begin on page 2 of this paper.

Application No. 10/039,932
In response to the Notice of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief of November 20, 2006 and Office Action dated January 30, 2006

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

This is an appeal of the Final rejection dated January 30, 2006 of Claims 1-4, 6-10, 12-17, 19-23, 25 and 27-49. A Notice of Appeal was timely filed on July 31, 2006.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in this appeal is the Assignee, Tandberg Telecom, AS.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants' legal representatives and the Assignee are aware of no appeal or interferences which would directly affect or be directly affected by or have any bearing on the board's decision in this appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

In the Final rejection dated January 30, 2006, Claims 1-10, 12-23, 25 and 27-49 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawai (U.S. Patent 6,137,485) in view of Comstock (U.S. Patent 5,692,073).

In a telephone interview between the Examiner and Applicants' representative on October 24, 2006, the Examiner acknowledged that the Official Action contains a typographical error and that Comstock should be identified as U.S. Patent 6,704,769, not U.S. Patent 5,692,073.

A clean copy of pending Claims 1-4, 6-10, 12-17, 19-23, 25 and 27-49 is attached as an appendix to this Brief.

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IV. STATUS OF THE AMENDMENTS

Appellants have filed with this Appeal Brief an Amendment under 37 C.F.R. §1.116 to materially reduce issues for appeal. This Amendment awaits disposition.

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Claim 1 is directed to a system for managing video teleconferencing devices configured to exchange audio/video data. The system includes a management adapter (Fig. 1, item 14) accessible to a user interface (Fig. 1, item 12), the management adapter having a list that identifies the video teleconferencing devices configured to exchange audio/video data, and a device access layer (Fig. 1, item 26) interfaced with the management adapter and the video teleconferencing devices. The device access layer represents the video teleconferencing devices as objects to support management of the video teleconferencing devices through the management adapter during set-up or conduct of an active video teleconference (Specification, page 13, lines 15-17). The video teleconferencing devices have plural video teleconferencing types, the device access layer representing each type of video teleconferencing device as an object class (Specification, page 13, lines 17-24; see also page 13, line 29 – page 14, line 10). Claim 15 is directed to a method substantially corresponding to the apparatus recited in Claim 1. Claim 27 is directed to an alternative embodiment of the method of Claim 15.

Dependent Claim 2 recites that the device access layer represents the video teleconferencing devices as Management Beans. A Management Bean is a JAVA software construct (Specification, page 14, line 11 – page 15, line 11; see also item 60 of Fig. 3B). Claims 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, 32 and 44 also recite Management Beans.

Claim 20 is directed to a method for interfacing an SNMP management application with plural video teleconferencing devices having disparate native interface protocols. The method includes representing each video teleconferencing device as a Management Bean stored on a server (Specification, page 15, lines 27-30; see also Figs. 2-3), providing an SNMP management instruction for a video teleconferencing device to an SNMP adapter

(Specification, page 17, lines 1-17; see also Figs. 2-3), communicating the SNMP management instruction using the SNMP adapter as a management bean client in communication with the server (Specification, page 17, lines 1-17; see also Figs. 2-3), and communicating the SNMP management instruction from the server through the management bean representing the video teleconferencing device to the video teleconferencing device in a native protocol of the device (Specification, page 17, lines 1-17; see also Figs. 2-3), and sending audio/video data from one of said plural video teleconferencing devices to another of said plural video teleconferencing devices (Fig. 3). Claim 25 is directed to a system substantially corresponding to the method of Claim 20, albeit without recitation of Management Beans.

Claim 36 is directed to a system for managing a video network having plural video teleconferencing devices. The system includes plural objects, each object having attributes to represent a video teleconferencing network device, one or more lists of the attributes, one or more MIB having variables of the video teleconferencing network device (Specification, page 20, lines 9-28; Fig. 4 items 68, 70, 72, 76 and 78)), and a MIB summation engine (Fig. 4, item 66) operational to select one or more attributes and one or more variables to dynamically create a MIB (Fig. 4, item 80; specification page 20, line 19 – page 22, line 22) for the video teleconferencing device during set-up or conduct of an active video teleconference. Claim 45 is directed to a method substantially corresponding to the system of Claim 36.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The first issue is whether the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) is correct. That is whether Kawai or Comstock disclose or suggest a device access layer representing each type of video teleconferencing device as an object class as recited in Claims 1, 15 and 27.

The second issue is whether the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) is correct. That is whether Kawai or Comstock disclose a management bean as recited in Claims 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, 32 and 44.

The third issue is whether the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) is correct. That is whether Kawai or Comstock disclose or suggest an SNMP management instruction for a video teleconferencing device as recited in Claims 20 and 25.

The fourth issue is whether the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) is correct. That is whether Kawai or Comstock disclose an MIB having variables of a video teleconferencing device or an MIB summation engine operational to select one or more attributes and one or more variables to dynamically create an MIB as recited in independent Claims 36 and 45.

VII. ARGUMENT

- A. Kawai and Comstock each fail to disclose or suggest a device access layer representing each type of video teleconferencing device as an object class as recited in Claims 1, 15 and 27.

Kawai discloses a variety of methods for remotely controlling cameras in a video teleconference, and providing an indication on a variety of video conference terminals for which terminal is controlling which camera. In Figure 3 of Kawai, reference numeral 60 denotes an observer list field for displaying a list of observers who are observing the image picked up by the video camera 30 and transmitted onto the network 12. The list field 60 displays the login name of the communication terminal of each observer. If there are a plurality of observers, the list field 60 displays a list of the login names of all of the observers. Reference numeral 62 denotes an operator field for displaying the name of an operator who is remote controlling the camera 30 at present.¹ Kawai also discloses an access management process 78 that manages the remote control operations and image distribution

¹ Kawai, column 4, lines 38-50.

operations of cameras 30 of all the video communications terminals 10-1, 10-2, 10-3 and 10-4 connected to the network 12. As acknowledged in the Official Action, Kawai does not disclose or suggest the use of objects. To cure this deficiency, the Official Action cites Comstock.

Comstock discloses a system apparatus and method for managing media in a multimedia conferencing system according to media roles. Examples of media roles include “people” or “content.” Page 2 of the Official Action asserts that Figure 1 of Comstock teaches the representation of devices as objects. Appellants traverse and note that Figure 1 is merely a diagram of a variety of devices connected to a network. The Official Action also cites column 3, lines 20-55 of Comstock. However, this citation also fails to disclose an object or any other type of control device or schema. This section of Comstock merely describes what types of devices may be connected together via a network, but does not disclose or suggest classifying devices as objects in software, let alone by object type.

While not cited in the Official Action or Advisory Action, Appellants contend that the only possible portion of Comstock that might be remotely relevant to Appellants’ claimed invention is the portion that describes call manager 135 and policy manager 136.² The call manager 135 of Comstock merely implements well known video conferencing functionalities such as call initiation (using the H245 control protocol), codec selection and the like. The call manager 135 does not deal with “objects”.

Policy manager 136 operates to coordinate connection establishment and termination and may operate to control a video conferencing according to one or more policies. In general policies any rule, algorithm or combination or collection of rules and algorithms that may be applied to media streams in a video conference. This may include rules and algorithms that relate to assigning roles to media streams, as well as rules and algorithms that

² Comstock, column 8, line 66 through column 10, line 16.

relate to handling media streams according to assigned roles. The policy manager 136 implements a policy for displaying media stream bearing labels according to roles (people or content). The policy manager may permit a user to select, through a user interface 138, any number of people to display through a people display 154 and may allow the user to select specific participants for display. The policy manager may allow for establishment of a picture-in-picture display. The policy manager 136 may also require that only one content source may be selected at a certain time. The policy manager may further require that all participating terminals display content on their own local content displays.

To manage the various policies, tokens are used to identify and control which terminal plays which role. Figure 3 of Comstock is a state diagram of token management by an arbitrating multipoint conference unit. In step 200, the system is initialized. At step 202 a token holder variable is set to NONE, indicating that no participant in the video conference currently holds the token. When a request 208 is received for the token, the process transmits an acknowledgement 210 of the request 208 and sets the token holder variable to the requesting terminal as shown in step 212. At some point, the process may receive a request 224 for the token while the process is in a token held state 214. If request 224 is from the current token holder an acknowledgement is transmitted 210 and the token holder variable is again set to the requester 212. If the request 224 is not from the current token holder, the process continues to step 228 where a withdraw request is transmitted to the token holder.³

Figure 4 of Comstock is a flowchart showing a process for initiating a video conference and uses roles according to the previously described concepts. After capabilities are exchanged and the logical channel is established, as shown in step 310, selected sources are coded and labeled. Source streams are coded using any suitable codex identified during the capability exchange. The streams are labeled according to the established or

³ Comstock, column 10, line 17 through column 11, line 45.

predetermined policy. A number of labels may be defined in an 8-bit label definition. The label may include designations of known media roles, for example 000: people; 001: content; 010: mixed; 011: any; and 100-111: reserved. These labels may be applied to media when the media is created. A media stream may be relabeled during use.

However, the tokens of Comstock are only concerned with labeling displays of various media streams, and are not related to managing equipment via corresponding object-representations. However, assuming *arguendo* the classification of media streams into people or content types is creating objects, the media stream classification of Comstock is not “representing each *type* of video teleconferencing device as an object *class*” as recited in Claim 1 or “dividing the video teleconferencing devices into *types* of video teleconferencing devices” or “establishing an object *class* for each *type* of video teleconferencing device” as recited in independent Claims 15 and 27. That is, the streams of Comstock are not labeled differently if they are related to an MCU, (a first type of video device) endpoint (a second type of video device) or other videoconferencing apparatus (a third type of video device). In fact, such a labeling would be nonsensical on Comstock.

B. Kawai and Comstock each fail to disclose a management bean as disclosed in Claims 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, 32 and 44.

A Management Bean is a JAVA software construct (Specification, page 14, line 11 – page 15, line 11; see also item 60 of Fig. 3B). Page 3 of the Official Action states that column 5, lines 1-20 of Comstock discloses Appellants’ claimed management bean. Appellants traverse and note that this portion of Comstock merely describes that rack 10 may include different hardware or software devices used in video teleconferences. A rack is, as shown in the corresponding figure, a cabinet and is not a Java Management Bean. Both a Real Networks compatible G2 encoder/streamer and a Windows Media codec are hardware/software interface devices, and are not inherently related to Java Management

Beans. Similarly a generic directory server, conference scheduler, database server, authentication server, and a billing/metering system are not inherently related to Java Management Beans. A review of the entirety of Comstock (and Kawai) reveal no reference to Java Management Beans, or any other Java construct.

C. Kawai and Comstock each fail to disclose or suggest an SNMP management instruction for a video teleconferencing device as recited in Claims 20 and 25.

Kawai and Comstock each fail to disclose or suggest any sort of SNMP instructions, let alone providing a) an SNMP management instruction for a video teleconferencing device to an SNMP adapter; b) communicating the SNMP management instruction using the SNMP adapter as a management bean client in communication with the server; and c) communicating the SNMP management instruction from the server through the management bean representing the video teleconferencing device to the video teleconferencing device in a native protocol of the device as recited in Claim 20. Similarly, Kawai and Comstock each fail to disclose or suggest an adapter in communication with the application to accept SNMP instructions from the application for a video teleconferencing device; and an agent in communication with the adapter, the agent representing the video teleconferencing device as an object having attributes, wherein the adapter and agent cooperate to convert the SNMP instructions to the native protocol with the video teleconferencing device object attributes translated into requests to the video teleconferencing device in a native protocol of the video teleconferencing device during set-up or conduct of an active video teleconference, as recited in Claim 25. Indeed, the Official Action provides no indication where these features may be found in the applied references.

D. Kawai and Comstock each fail to disclose or suggest “a MIB having variables of a video teleconferencing device” or “an MIB summation engine operational to select one or more attributes and one or more variables to dynamically create a MIB” as recited in independent Claims 36 and 45.

Kawai and Comstock each fail to disclose or suggest any sort of MIB or MIB summation engine, let alone one or more MIB having variables of a video teleconferencing network device; and a MIB summation engine operational to select one or more attributes and one or more variables to dynamically create a MIB for the video teleconferencing device during set-up or conduct of an active video teleconference as recited in Claim 36. Similarly Kawai and Comstock each fail to disclose or suggest dynamically creating a MIB for the video teleconferencing network device from selected attributes of the object associated with the video network device; and accessing the dynamically created MIB with the SNMP application to manage the video teleconferencing network device as recited in Claim 45.

CONCLUSION

MPEP §706.02(j) notes that to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Also, the teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on Applicants' disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Without addressing the first two prongs of the test of obviousness, Applicants submit that the Official Action does not present a *prima facie* case of obviousness because both Kawai and Comstock fail to disclose a variety of features recited in Applicants' independent and dependent claims. Thus, Appellants request that the rejection

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applied under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) to Claims 1-4, 6-10, 12-17, 19-23, 25 and 27-49 be REVERSED for the above-noted reasons.

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VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A system for managing video teleconferencing devices configured to exchange audio/video data, the system comprising:
 - a management adapter accessible to a user interface, the management adapter having a list that identifies the video teleconferencing devices configured to exchange audio/video data; and
 - a device access layer interfaced with the management adapter and the video teleconferencing devices, the device access layer representing the video teleconferencing devices as objects to support management of the video teleconferencing devices through the management adapter during set-up or conduct of an active video teleconference, wherein the video teleconferencing devices have plural video teleconferencing types, the device access layer representing each type of video teleconferencing device as an object class.
2. The system of Claim 1 wherein the device access layer represents the video teleconferencing devices as Management Beans.
3. The system of Claim 2 wherein each video teleconferencing device communicates with the network through one of plural protocols, the Management Bean for a video teleconferencing device communicating with the video teleconferencing device in the protocol associated with the video teleconferencing device.
4. The system of Claim 3 wherein the Management Beans communicate with the management adapter using a common protocol.
5. (Canceled).

6. The system of Claim 1 wherein a video teleconferencing device belongs to plural video teleconferencing types, the device access layer representing the video teleconferencing device as plural objects, each of the plural objects belonging to a class 5 corresponding to the plural video teleconferencing types.

7. The system of Claim 1 wherein a video teleconferencing device type comprises an endpoint type.

8. The system of Claim 1 wherein a video teleconferencing device type comprises an MCU type.

9. The system of Claim 1 wherein a video teleconferencing device type comprises a gatekeeper type.

10. The system of Claim 1 wherein a video teleconferencing device comprises a gateway type.

11. (Cancelled).

12. The system of Claim 1 wherein the device access layer comprises:
a Management Bean server having Management Bean objects that correspond to the video teleconferencing devices, each Management Bean object encapsulating attributes that support access to a video network device.

13. The system of Claim 1 wherein the video teleconferencing devices comprise:
one or more of plural device types, each device type having a common interface
defined by a Management Bean class.

14. The system of Claim 13 further comprising:
first and second video teleconferencing devices interfaced with the device access
layer, the first and second video teleconferencing devices having a common device type
represented by a common Management Bean class, the first video network device
communicating with a first Management Bean by a first format, the second video device
communicating with a second Management Bean by a second format, the first and second
Management Beans communicating with the management adapter by a common format.

15. A method for communicating with first and second video teleconferencing
devices configured to exchange audio/video data and having corresponding first and second
communication formats, the method comprising:

dividing the video teleconferencing devices into types of video teleconferencing
devices;

establishing an object class for each type of video teleconferencing device;
interfacing with a management platform through a management interface format to
identify the video teleconferencing devices;

associating the first video teleconferencing device with a first object and the second
video teleconferencing device with a second object;

translating communication to the first video teleconferencing device with the first object from the interface format to the first communication format;

translating communication to the second video teleconferencing device with the second object from the interface format to the second communication format; and

sending audio/video data from one of said first and second video teleconferencing devices to another of said first and second video teleconferencing devices.

16. The method of Claim 15 wherein the first and second objects comprise Management Beans.

17. The method of Claim 15 wherein the management interface format comprises SNMP.

18. (Canceled).

19. The method of Claim 15 wherein each type of video teleconferencing device has a common interface for exchanging data between an external interface and objects of the class associated with the type of video teleconferencing device.

20. A method for interfacing an SNMP management application with plural video teleconferencing devices having disparate native interface protocols, the method comprising:
representing each video teleconferencing device as a Management Bean stored on a server;

providing an SNMP management instruction for a video teleconferencing device to an SNMP adapter;

communicating the SNMP management instruction using the SNMP adapter as a management bean client in communication with the server; and

communicating the SNMP management instruction from the server through the management bean representing the video teleconferencing device to the video teleconferencing device in a native protocol of the device; and

sending audio/video data from one of said plural video teleconferencing devices to another of said plural video teleconferencing devices.

21. The method of Claim 20 further comprising:

associating the video teleconferencing device receiving the SNMP management instruction with an IP address; and

communicating a second SNMP management instruction to the video teleconferencing device with the IP address.

22. The method of Claim 20 further comprising:

listing the video teleconferencing devices in a MIB; and

associating the video teleconferencing devices with IP addresses with the SNMP adapter.

23. The method of Claim 20 further comprising:

communicating between the management bean client and the server with standardized attributes defined for each video teleconferencing device.

24. (Cancelled).

25. A system for interfacing plural video teleconferencing devices with an application through an SNMP interface, the plural video teleconferencing devices having disparate native protocols, the system comprising:

an adapter in communication with the application to accept SNMP instructions from the application for a video teleconferencing device; and

an agent in communication with the adapter, the agent representing the video teleconferencing device as an object having attributes,

wherein the adapter and agent cooperate to convert the SNMP instructions to the native protocol with the video teleconferencing device object attributes translated into requests to the video teleconferencing device in a native protocol of the video teleconferencing device during set-up or conduct of an active video teleconference.

26. (Cancelled).

27. A method for managing a video network having plural video teleconferencing devices, the method comprising:

dividing the video teleconferencing devices into types of video teleconferencing devices;

establishing an object class for each type of video teleconferencing device;

representing each of said plural video teleconferencing devices as an object having attributes;

communicating management instructions to the objects of the plural video teleconferencing devices;
translating object attributes of the communication instructions into device-specific instructions to manage one or more of the plural video teleconferencing devices; and sending audio/video data from one of said plural video teleconferencing devices to another of said plural video teleconferencing devices.

28. The method of Claim 27 further comprising:

listing the attributes of an object that represents a video teleconferencing device; and selecting one or more attributes to create a MIB for the video teleconferencing device.

29. The method of Claim 28 further comprising:

selecting one or more variables from one or more pre-existing MIBs associated with the video teleconferencing device for inclusion with the created MIB.

30. The method of Claim 28 wherein the created MIB cooperates with a management application for communicating management instructions to the object associated with the video teleconferencing device.

31. The method of Claim 30 wherein the communication instructions comprises SNMP management instructions.

32. The method of Claim 31 wherein the object comprises a management bean.

33. The method of Claim 28 wherein the created MIB consists of read-only variables.

34. The method of Claim 28 wherein the created MIB comprises variables for a restricted set of users.

35. The method of Claim 27 wherein the device specific instructions comprise non-SNMP instructions.

36. A system for managing a video network having plural video teleconferencing devices, the system comprising:

plural objects, each object having attributes to represent a video teleconferencing network device;

one or more lists of the attributes;

one or more MIB having variables of the video teleconferencing network device; and

a MIB summation engine operational to select one or more attributes and one or more variables to dynamically create a MIB for the video teleconferencing device during set-up or conduct of an active video teleconference.

37. The system of Claim 36 wherein the created MIB comprises a structure associated with a predetermined and restricted set of users.

38. The system of Claim 37 wherein the structure comprises a tiered folder structure.

39. The system of Claim 36 wherein the created MIB comprises read only variables.

40. The system of Claim 36 further comprising:

a management application associated with the video network and operational to manage the video teleconferencing devices.

41. The system of Claim 40 wherein the management application comprises an SNMP application.

42. The system of Claim 41 wherein the created MIB cooperates with the management application to manage the video teleconferencing network device.

43. The system of Claim 42 wherein the object translates instructions from the management application to a protocol native to the network video teleconferencing device.

44. The system of Claim 43 wherein the object comprises a management bean.

45. A method for managing disparate video teleconferencing devices with an SNMP application, the disparate video teleconferencing devices having disparate native protocols, the method comprising:

representing the disparate video teleconferencing devices as objects having attributes, an object translating instructions from the SNMP application to a native protocol of a video teleconferencing network device associated with the object;

dynamically creating a MIB for the video teleconferencing network device from selected attributes of the object associated with the video network device;

accessing the dynamically created MIB with the SNMP application to manage the video teleconferencing network device; and

sending audio/video data from one of the video teleconferencing devices to another video teleconferencing device.

46. The method of Claim 45 wherein dynamically creating further comprises:
dynamically creating the MIB from selected variables of pre-existing MIBs associated with the video teleconferencing network device.

47. The method of Claim 45 further comprising:
creating a translator table to associate the attributes with the dynamically created MIB.

48. The method of Claim 45 wherein the SNMP application comprises HP Openview.

49. The method of Claim 45 wherein dynamically creating the MIB further comprises:
selecting attributes for inclusion in the MIB to customize the MIB for a specific user.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

Not applicable.

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

Not applicable.